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at Plymouth, Cape Cod, and near Islip, Long Island, and was first discovered at Cedar Bridge by Prof. S. W. Conrad. This locality was visited by Dr. Torrey, about 1835, and carefully indicated by him in Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. iv. 83—so that there was no difficulty in finding the precise points mentioned; but Mr. R. was sorry that no trace of the plant could now be found there, and it has doubtless been eradicated by animals or by unscrupulous collectors, or has been otherwise unable to maintain its foothold in "the struggle for existence." The vicinity was also carefully examined, but without success. The plant is said to have once existed near Pemberton Mills, N. J., but as that neighborhood is now entirely under cultivation, there is no evidence that the *Corema Conradii* now exists south of Long Island. If it is again to be discovered in New Jersey, it will probably be in the wide sandy waste a few miles west of Cedar Bridge, near the boundary between Burlington and Ocean counties, where a succession of elevated ancient ocean beaches offer conditions similar to those of Cape Cod.

Prof. Cope exhibited bones and teeth of the large extinct Chinchilla of the island of Anguilla, W. I., Amblyrhiza inundata, and with them teeth of a second and new species, which he called Loxomylus longidens. It was also allied to the Chinchillas, and of large size. They were accompanied by a shell implement of human manufacture, which was, so far as discovery in an earthy matrix, and the color, etc., were evidence, of the same age as the Rodents.

May 11th.

Dr. Ruschenberger, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"Further notes on Microscopic Crystals." By Isaac Lea, L.L. D.

"Sexual Law in the Conifera." By Thos. Meehan.

May 18th.

Dr. Ruschenberger, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:

"An attempt to ascertain the average weight of the Brain in the different races of Mankind." By Joseph Barnard Davis.

May 25th.

Prof. Frazer in the Chair.

Twenty.seven members present.

The new By-Laws were called up for a third reading, and, on motion to that effect, were adopted as the laws governing the Academy.

The following deaths were announced:

Frederick Cailliaud, Herman von Meyer and George J. Durham.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Rev. Dr. Wm. Rudder and Persifor Frazer, Jr. Wm. H. Dall, of Washington, D. C., was elected a correspondent.

The Committee on paper entitled "An attempt to ascertain the average weight of the Brain in different races of Mankind," by Jos. Barnard Davis, reported in favor of its publication in the Journal.

On favorable report of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

A Review of the species of the PLETHODONTIDÆ and DESMOGNATHIDÆ.

BY E. D. COPE, A. M.

Family PLETHODONTIDÆ.

Gray Catalogue Batrachia Gradientia Brit. Mus. 1850, 31. Exclusive of the Amblystoma and Desmognathus.

Plethodontidæ Cope, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1866, 105.

Spelerpinæ Cope, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1859, 123.

Plethodontidæ, Bolitoglossidæ and Hemidactyliidæ, Hallowell, Journ. Ac. N. Sci. Phil., 1858, 338, 339.

No anterior axial bone; palatines not prolonged over parasphenoid; bearing teeth on the posterior portion. No postorbital arch.

Dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid.

Carpus and tarsus cartilaginous.

Vertebræ amphicœlian.

Occipital condyles sessile.

Prefrontals present, pterygoids wanting.

Prefrontals not prolonged or embracing frontals; parietals slightly embracing.

Orbitosphenoids separated by membrane from proötic.

Vestibule, inner wall osseous.

The preceding diagnosis includes the characters assigned to the family by the writer in 1866, excepting one, i.e. the presence of the premaxillary fontanelle, which I find to be wanting in the genus Stereochila m.

In the characters of the scapular and pelvic arches this family does not differ from the Amblystomidæ and Salamandridæ. The foramen which separates the coracoid from the procoracoid is well marked and intermarginal; in the Amblystomidæ it is smaller, and in the Salamandridæ marginal. The femur always presents a strong trochanter; it is weak in Stereochila marginata. In Hemisalamandra and Diemyctylus it is quite weak, but in Salamandra strong.

In most of the genera of this family the enamel does not cover the entire crown of the tooth. In Spelerpes rubra, longicauda and bellii, and Plethodon glutinosus and cinereus, the external part of the crown terminates in a transverse cutting edge, while the inner extremity is more prolonged, leaving a transverse depression between the two. In Sp. bellii, the inner apex is transverse and prolonged a little beyond the external, while in the other Spelerpes and the Plethodon glutinosus the inner crown is more prolonged and incurved conic. In P. erythronotus it is a little more obtuse. In Desmognathus and the Amblystomidæ the two apices are of equal height, and are both transverse cutting edges, the outer narrowed in the former. In the larvæ of Plethodontidæ that I have examined, the crowns are more simple. The teeth of Anaides are more like those of the Coecilia or of Hylonomus of the coal measures, and distinguish the genus from other Plethodontidæ.*

This family is more remote in its skeletal characters from the Salamandridæ and Pleurodelidæ, than is the Amblystomidæ. Thus the absence of parasphenoid brushes, the ossification of the tarsus and carpus, and the persistence of the pterygoid bones are characters common to the two latter, and wanting in

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*See Proceed. Acad. N. Sci. Phila., 1859, 124.